borne on slender curved stalks, which suggested the name crane-berry, the neck of a crane, are about the size of currants, crimson in color, often spotted and have an acid or astringent taste.

Although the larger variety is the one that is cultivated and used commercially the smaller is considered to produce finer flavored fruits.

The cranberries prefer swampy or marshy soil, rich in peat and that is one reason we find cranberries in what is known as Cranberry Glades in Pocahontas county. Sphagnum, a genus of the mosses, furnishes the peat. The land must be well drained and we find that many small streams rise in these glades and flow west or south to Cranberry or Cherry Rivers.

Sphagnum, a genus of the mosses found in this region is of the family Sphagraceae and grows in moist places or bogs forming a soft, thick carpet, saturated with water. These are perennials of feathery aspect, growing at the top of the stem from year to year. Some of the numerous branches grow upward and form tufts at the apices of the stems, while others droop downward and envelope the lower portion of the stem. Each year one of the side branches grows so strongly as to rival the main head, and thus gives a forked appearance to the plant. The lower end of the stem is continuously dying away, eventually forming peat, and thus frees the lower ends of the branches, which

thereupon start into independent plants. Special branches, differentiated by color and structure, produce the sexual organs, the two organs being on the same plant or separated. The spore-capsules are on short branches and are globular, with a lid. The small, translucent leaves, like the stem have strata of transparent cells, connected by holes, which are capable of absorbing and retaining much water. This ability to retain water has made the sphagnum moss very valuable to florists, who use it for packing bulbs and flowers, and forms a large part of the compost employed for growing pitcher-plants and orchids.

During the entire season Ordhids have been found about the dryer areas of the bogs and its presence is also made possible by the growth of sphagnum-moss. These monocotyledonous plants of the order Orchidaceae of which there are more than 12,000 known species and many thousand varieties are by far the most interesting order of plants of the entire vegetabel kingdom because of the extra-ordinary mode of growth and existence, their great age and endurance, their curious habits and varied forms of their flowers, which are distinct from all other plants, fine in texture and of glowing and exquisite colors. They are remarkable also because of their ready adaptability and free permission of cross-breeding or cross-fertilization. This is true of them in their natural habitat as well as under practical cultivation. This fact accounts for the almost endless varieties of flowers and colors.

(More will follow)

1" Orchids

These plants have queer small seeds sometimes millions in a capsule; reproduction was unknown to science for hundreds of years, now these plants are known to sprout only in the presence of certain fungi.

The flower is made up of several parts which include: sepals, petals, labellum or pouch, and column or crest, resting upon the modified hollow ovary, and bearing the one or two stamens and the two or three stigmas. The pollen-grains are aggregated into peculiar pollen masses. The structure of the flower is a modification of the typical thre-part pattern of the lilies. Four or five out of the six original stamens of the flower are suppressed also one of the stigmas is suppressed. The labellum, which is a modified petal, is as a rule the most conspicuous part and is the most wonderfully constructed as well as the most important organ of the flower. It is through the labellum that insects, when in search of sweet nectar stored inside the spur or walls of the flower are attracted and guided to it and thus accomplish the benefits of cross-fertilization. It is in this way that so many new varieties, "natural hybrids" are produced by the unconscious work of insects.

Orchids, which are distributed over a large area of both the Eastern and Western hemispheres are divided into two general groups---the East Indian and the South American. These are then classified according to

their growth and subsistence, as saprophytic, epiphytal and terrestrial. The saprophytic include varieties which grow in wet and marshy places and are of little value except for botanical purposes. The epiphytal group which is by far the most valuable and most important grows and thrives best upon trunks or limbs of trees in mid-air simply clinging to a single stem or small limb. It is this group, too, which contains the most beautiful and most valuable species and varieties and the most varied colors.

The terrestrial orchids, as their name indicated are such as grow upon the ground and have no need for the pseudo-bulbs or hypertrophied stems, which are peculiarly characteristic of the epiphytal group. It is the saprophytes and terrestrial groups that we find in the United States. Those found in Cranberry Glades probably belong to the saprophytes class as this region is marshy.

The Grass Pink (Calopogon pulchellus) and the Snakemouth Orchid (Pogonia ophioglossoides) are fairly abundant, here, and when in bloom, the lovely rich colors. of their flowers contrast them with the somber hues of the background of mosses and lichens. A few of the plants of the Yellow-fringed-Orchid are found here but the burnt-orange hue of the ragged flowers, borne on splendid spikes soon attracts the attention of those who have the good fortune to visit this region during the blooming season. Another orchid of this glade, exceedingly rare in this